



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

There were brilliant electric lights at Pensacola, brightly burning lamps at Suwanee, and we watched them persistently, but nothing—or almost nothing—ever came. No day-flying moths, Geometridæ, deltoids, or microlepidoptera were seen. Even *Litosea convalescens* which takes the place there of our *Drasteria erectea* and is generally abundant, starting up in the grass or brush, flying and lighting every instant, was almost unknown this season. I have no theory of my own to account for this state of things. But I give you one advanced by Dossy, the colored boy who sometimes acted as my charioteer. "Seems like them can'le-flies all gwine off this year to World's Fa'r."

A STRANGE FORM OF CATOCALA.

BY GEORGE A. EHRLMAN, PITTSBURG, PA.

Catocala denussa sp. nov.

Male.—Antennæ light brown; palpi black; frontal space, (between the eyes) dark brown; thorax brown and finely scattered with ashen grey hairs, tegula edged with a light fawn color; abdomen light fawn and darker toward the tip. Upper surface of primaries: ground color brownish grey almost black with a silky caste. Similar to that in *C. antinympha* Hüb., the limbal area or space is void of having any transverse wavy lines; the reniform spot is very minute almost wanting, and the subreniform spot is similar to that in *C. antinympha*, in the middle area there are also no wavy lines; basal line light grey almost white; basal space also has no markings, the transverse anterior and posterior lines are very faint. Upper surface of secondaries: similar to those of *C. habilis* Grt., but the orange colored band of the inner space wider, hence making the median black band much narrower and more angulated.

Under surface: the same as in *Catocala habilis*, except that the outer margin of the primaries has not that light shading, but is of a pure blackish brown; the orange bands are paler and broader both on the primaries and secondaries than they are in *C. habilis*, but otherwise the same.

Habitat:—♂ in my collection, Allegheny County, Penn.

This is a strange form of *Catocala*, and seems more interesting than strange, by having the resemblance of two old and well known species; it is of the size of *C. habilis* but the characteristics of the upper surface of the anterior wings are allied to *Catocala antinympha*. At first sight it looks considerable like *C. muliercula* Gn. but is entirely distinct and has no relations with that species whatever, I hesitated at first to describe *Catocala denussa* as a species, and thought it but an extreme form of *C. habilis*, as variation has no limit in the genus *Catocala*, but when studying them side by side, I cannot be convinced otherwise, than that it is a good and reliable species.